

# Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 1743, August 16, 1952

## SHORT CUT FROM THE CANADIAN PRAIRIES

### Grain follows the dream of Billy Beach

SAILORS in Hudson Bay are looking out for the flashing light on top of Port Churchill's grain elevator. Their ships are taking advantage of the short summer season during which it is safe to carry wheat away from this remote port, starting point of the shortest sea route from Canada's northern wheatfields to Britain. The danger of ice will close it on October 10.

Last season 21 voyages were made on this Hudson Bay route, the record number since it was opened in 1930. The ships took away 7,278,000 bushels of grain.

When the route was first opened, captains were nervous about the fogs, icebergs, and ice-floes in Hudson Strait and Bay, but radar and navigational aids supplied by the Canadian Government have made the passage reasonably safe during the period it is open, from July 26 to October 10.

And so has been realised the dream of Billy Beach, a poor Canadian who went to the Dominion from Yorkshire in 1850 when he was a child. For years Billy urged those in authority to build a railway to carry the prairie wheat to Port Churchill, a fine natural harbour on Hudson Bay, which he himself reached by paddling a canoe 500 miles along streams through the wilderness.

#### SWAMP AND ICE-CAP

No one took much notice of him, and some asked how a railway was to be laid through the muskeg swamp and across the ice-cap to the Hudson Bay coast.

It was not until 1913 that the Canadian Government decided on a Hudson Bay railway, but they planned to take it to Nelson and not Churchill. Billy Beach went at it again, hammering the advantages of Churchill. He died before the authorities agreed he was right.

Building this railway was a remarkable engineering feat. The swamps were conquered by placing the railway track on rafts, and the ice-cap was overcome by laying the lines in winter and building the ballast under them during the thaw. The telegraph line along the track was, in places, carried on tripods.

Billy Beach died poor, but his idea has been a triumphant success, for it is estimated that 25 or 26 ships could be handled in one season at Port Churchill, taking away ten million bushels of grain.

#### FIRST PIG TO FLY

It is hoped to erect soon a memorial to "the first pig in the world to fly" at Leysdown, Isle of Sheppey.

It was here in 1909 that Lord Brabazon of Tara took off in his Short-Wright biplane with a pig as a companion and flew the first-ever circular mile by a British aeroplane—to prove that pigs could fly!

### LORRIES THAT LOOK LIKE BRIDGES

A 15-ton load in one lump is something of a job to lift onto a lorry, and this is where a new type of vehicle called a straddle-truck comes into its own.

It simply drives over the load, hooks onto it, lifts it clear of the ground—and off it goes! Perched high above, the driver sits in a cab with normal controls.

Some of the largest straddle-trucks are higher and wider than a double-decker bus; there is ample clearance for an ordinary car to drive right under them. They look very much like bridges on wheels.

The special jobs these trucks handle include the transportation of huge logs, girders, boilers, and so on. To make them more manoeuvrable all four wheels are steerable and they have as many as five different gears forward and reverse.

#### PREFAB NEST

Following a storm, in which they lost their homes, two families of house-martins at Lexham, Norfolk, have been living quite comfortably in a "pre-fab."

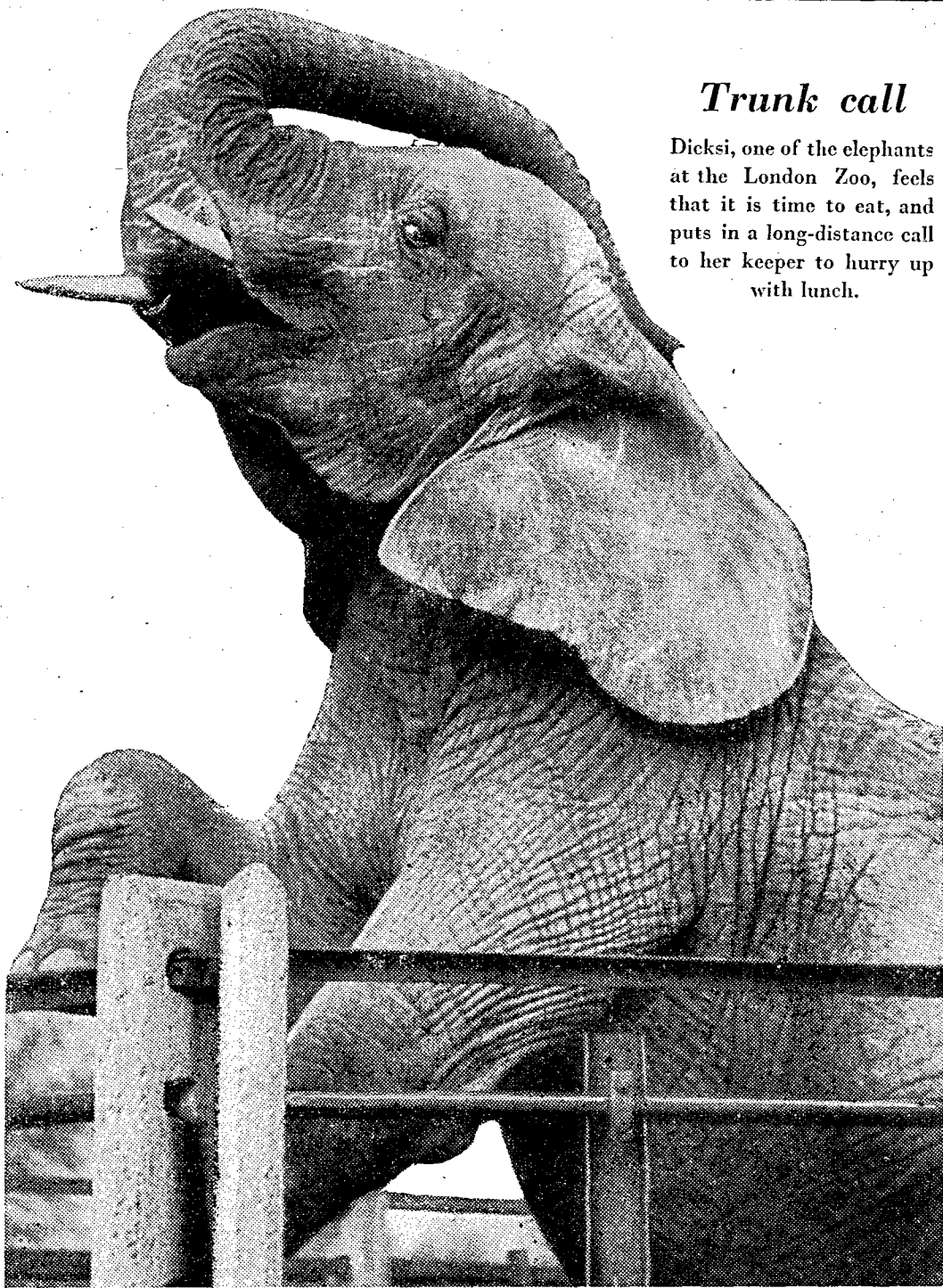
Mrs. J. Scott found three baby martins half drowned in her garden. She took them indoors and wrapped them in a woollen garment. The next day she took a toy basket to the river bank and smeared it with clay. This she hung under the eaves where the nest used to be.

All four parents investigated and found the new home to their liking, except that it had no roof. The martins set about putting a mud roof on the basket and soon the three babies, with four parents to feed them, were ready to fly away.

### GREATEST LITTLE SHOW ON EARTH

Mr. Jean LeRoy of Detroit, U.S.A., owns one of the largest collections of circus carvings in the world. He has made three complete circuses in miniature, showing every possible detail.

One model, for example, has 17 tents, 62 wagons and railway cars, 160 horses, 18 elephants, and many other animals. There are also hundreds of human figures, including spectators.



### Trunk call

Dicksi, one of the elephants at the London Zoo, feels that it is time to eat, and puts in a long-distance call to her keeper to hurry up with lunch.

## LENDING LIBRARY OF PETS

By the CN Correspondent in California

A lending "library" of animals which boys and girls may take home, without charge, for a period of one week has been opened at Sacramento, capital of California, and is proving very popular.

Renewals are eagerly demanded, but renewals, says Dalton Merkel, who checks the animals out to the borrowers in special cages, are only permitted under very special circumstances.

The "library," which is so-called because it is run in much the same way as a book library, possesses some 300 animals, including a pair of red foxes, a baby grey fox, a porcupine, a mink, an owl, squirrel, rabbits, snakes, turtles, and raccoons.

Only such pets as rabbits and

white rats may be borrowed by children under seven.

All borrowers, before they can withdraw an animal, must fill up a two-page questionnaire to show that they know the correct answers to such questions as "How do you pick up the animal—under its stomach, by the ears, by the skin on the back of the neck, or by the tail?" "How long should you handle it?" "What do you feed it on, and when—in the morning, at noon, or in the evening?"

The "library" is financed by the city schools and various organisations, and in the four months that it has been in operation withdrawals have averaged nearly 20 a week. Blossom, a striped skunk, is the animal most in request.

### IMPOT PLUS

An unusual sentence (for grown-ups) was given recently by a judge in an American court.

Convicting a motorist of speeding, he fined him 225 dollars, half to be paid immediately, the other half to be surrendered in fortnightly instalments, each accompanied by the statement, "I will drive safely; the life I save may be my own," written in longhand 1000 times.

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## IS THE KREMLIN LOOSENING ITS GRIP?

By the C.N. Diplomatic Correspondent

RECENT reports finding their way through Europe's Iron Curtain suggest certain changes in Russia's control of her satellite neighbours. Diplomats and Western observers are wondering if these are signs that the Soviet domination of these countries is at last beginning to relax.

At the moment there is little to indicate that Soviet Russia wants to let her control slip and allow independence to the Governments of States such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Bulgaria. Nevertheless, there is a feeling that Russia has lately become less certain of her powers in these countries.

Statesmen are saying that the Kremlin, usually so efficient and far-sighted, has suddenly become clumsy and indecisive in its dealings with neighbours.

What is the explanation? One suggestion is that Premier Stalin, who will be 73 this year, is no longer the supreme arbiter of policy in the Soviet Union.

It has been said that he is thinking of retiring, and that a clash of personalities over the choice of his successor is causing disturbance behind the scenes. This, it is suggested, reflects itself in uncertainty of policy outside Russia.

At the best this might lead eventually to a chance of freedom for the satellite countries. For the time being, however, these hapless countries have suffered some harsh treatment. Local leaders have been thrown out of the power they held on lease from Moscow and new ones put in their place.

Some experts, again, think that the strong men in the Kremlin are

### THE SEASHORE AT HOME

For those who have a seaside holiday still to come, a good idea for making it more interesting than ever is to collect specimens of sea life with which to start a marine aquarium. How this can be done is described in an article in the July-August issue of *Water Life and Aquaria World*.

All one needs is several large jars or enamel cans equipped with well-fitting lids, a carrying-box with straw, and two nets.

The specimens for the future aquarium can usually be found on a rocky shore at low tide; such creatures as anemones, mussels, starfish, prawns, hermit crabs, and fish left behind in rock pools: shanny, butterfish, rockling, plaice, Cornish sucker, rock goby, stickleback, and so on.

### MAORI AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY

The first Maori to receive a Nuffield Fellowship is Mr. Maharaia Winiata, M.A., a teacher who is coming from New Zealand to study at Edinburgh University.

Mr. Winiata gained his degree in education and also obtained a diploma in theology while studying in Auckland. He is a member of the Ngaiterangi tribe which dwelt at Tauranga before the days of European settlement and fought against British troops in 1864.

turning their ideas more to the development of Asia, and that this explains their somewhat haphazard treatment of their European satellites.

Whatever the reason, the Iron Curtain countries are by no means the happy, contented countries Russia claims them to be. These claims, announced by the Moscow radio and in the Eastern newspapers from time to time, state that the production and national earning power of the satellites is rising swiftly.

### DARING REQUEST

This seems to have made some of the workers in these countries rather bolder. In Czechoslovakia in recent months they dared to ask for a five-day week. The Kremlin was outraged, and stern rebukes were sent out over the wireless.

In all countries there are complex and unequal rationing systems. The plan usually followed is to divide the people up into classes and to vary ration tickets according to class.

A miner, or a leading Government official, or a police officer, is sure of being well-fed because in most of the Eastern European countries he is in the most privileged class of all.

Some of these satellite States, however, give an even higher priority to other classes of people. In these countries it is the school-teacher, the musician, or the writer who lives in luxury.

Provided he has paid full tribute in everything he has done in his profession to the Communist ideas of the moment, he can have twice as much to eat as anyone else, more clothes, and a fine house.

On the other hand, it is not unknown for mothers who cannot work in the factories or on the land, because they are looking after children, to get little or nothing in the way of assured rations.

### FOOD SHORTAGE

Nearly all the countries are short of food in a way unknown in this country, and from time to time a food crisis occurs. There is very little in all this to keep the people as contented as Russia would have the world believe them to be.

Everywhere there are shortages. Pots and pans are sometimes almost impossible to buy.

Oil lamps and candles provide the light in all but the most expensive homes. Electric lamps and fires are for the privileged few.

It would not be surprising, therefore, if the people in some of these countries began to look enviously at Yugoslavia, where Soviet control has been completely rejected.

If Russia relaxed her close leadership in Eastern Europe—for whatever reason—there is little doubt that her neighbours would follow the Yugoslav example without delay.

## AMBUSHED IN MALAYA

Being home for the holidays in Malaya can be an adventurous business for British schoolboys whose parents live there, as the recent experience of 14-year-old Terence Endett proved.

Terence's father is manager of a rubber estate, and the family have to go out in an armoured car. When home from school in Singapore, Terence himself drives this car.

Terence's father, mother, and younger brother were in the car when terrorists fired at them from the side of the road. Mr. Endett was slightly wounded in his forehead, but Terence kept cool and drove on.

Farther on he came upon a burnt-out lorry, placed there to block him. Still he kept cool, and instead of stopping, or trying to back, he changed into low gear, bumped into the lorry and pushed it off the road into a ditch. Then he sped on, taking his family out of the dangerous area.

### HANDS LINKED ROUND THEIR CHURCH

At a Sunday afternoon service, parishioners of St. Oswald's Church, Guiseley, near Leeds, observed the old custom of Clipping the Church.

This is a rare ritual in the North, and is seldom heard of in the South of England. Clipping is of Anglo-Saxon derivation, and means embracing. In order to do this, the congregation form a circle round the exterior of the church, their hands being linked together.

On the day preceding this ceremony, numerous townsfolk joined in a festival procession from the church to the market-place, where stand the village cross and the stocks.

Guiseley has a handsome Elizabethan rectory. In its churchyard sleep the ancestors of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, America's famous poet, and in the church in 1812 Patrick Brontë and Maria Branwell were married.

### DIGGING IN THE HOLIDAYS

London schoolboys and school-girls are spending part of their holidays digging—under skilled guidance—for archaeological treasures on the site of the ancient abbey of Lesnes (pronounced Les-Nez) at Abbey Wood, near Woolwich.

Built by Richard de Lucy, a Norman baron, an abbot and 12 brothers were installed there in 1178. The buildings were pulled down in the time of Henry VIII.

Recent excavation at Lesnes has revealed the chapter house and an entrance gateway into it through the cloisters. Work is now going on in the monks' dormitory.

Bringing history to light with a spade is a fascinating activity. There is always the chance of finding some treasure like the figure of a knight of 600 years ago, which was discovered at Lesnes and is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

## News from Everywhere

### MOONLINERS

Almost as many airliners leave London's airports between 11 p.m. and 1 a.m. as during any similar period in daytime.

The Adeline Genée medal for ballet dancing for this year has been won by 15-year-old Elaine Thomas, of Bournemouth.

A farmworker in West Germany has shot a wolf 6 feet 3 inches long and weighing nearly 100 lbs. It may be one that has been killing farm animals in the Celle district.

To conserve brass, aluminium is being used as the base of electric light bulbs in America.

The number of fast goods trains running on British Railways has increased by 45 per cent since the war—2525 a week compared with 1738 in 1938.

### ONE-WAY FOGHORN

A new foghorn which deflects the sound out to sea is being tested at Hartlepool following complaints by residents of the annoyance caused by the ordinary type.

The fifth annual National Exhibition of Children's Art opens in London on September 6 in the Royal Institute Galleries. This year pottery and modelling have been included. After London the exhibition will be held in Glasgow, Stoke-on-Trent, Northampton, Southampton, and Bristol.

According to the latest figures, 16,685,000 commercial vehicles are operating on the roads of the world.

### SIGNED WORK

To encourage pride in good work and to discourage shoddiness, contractors who paint municipal property in Hyde, Cheshire, must now put up a board bearing their name and address, and leave it there for two years.

Oak trees in the Cape of Good Hope which were introduced by Governor Simon Van der Stel in the 17th century are threatened with destruction by a disease known as brown cube rot.

### STIFF CLIMB

A 3444-foot-long staircase is being constructed at Aura, West Norway, where the country's biggest hydro-electric power-station is being built.

Trainees at the Gordon Boys' School, at Woking, Surrey, have built new premises themselves. They have saved £12,000.

Churchgoers at Rochester, New York, have presented £10,000 to Rochester, Kent, to help to build the Church of St. John Fisher.

### LESSONS WITH BIRDS

Next term the boys at Bungay County Modern School, Suffolk, will use a collection of 218 stuffed birds in the natural history and art classes. The school bought the collection when the contents of the nearby Ilketshall Hall were sold.

The film *The Brave Don't Cry*, made by Group Three, a British Government-sponsored company, has been chosen to open the Sixth Edinburgh International Film Festival this Sunday.

Two Austrian scientists claim to have developed a new alloy that will resist temperatures up to 9000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Throughout this month a holiday programme of talks with illustrative films, mainly about animals, is being given at the Natural History Museum.

About 15 million tons of coal were burned by power-stations in 1938 and 10,000 tons of smoke resulted. In 1948 the coal used had increased to 29 million tons, but the amount of smoke remained much the same.

### CHURCH CONCERTS

The London Philharmonic Orchestra is to give a series of concerts in famous churches in small towns and villages. The first will be conducted on September 7 by Sir Adrian Boult at the 15th-century church at Thaxted, Essex.

Fiji now has an estimated population of 130,000 Fijians and 139,000 Indians. The Indians are descendants of people brought from India to work on the sugar plantations.

A statue of Robin Hood has been unveiled at Nottingham Castle. It is the gift of a local businessman, Mr. Philip E. F. Clay.

The Outward Bound Trust, famous for their 26-day character-building courses for boys, have bought the privately-owned Moray Sea School, in Burghead, Morayshire, and are appealing for £25,000 to expand it. The Trust, who run a mountain school and another sea school, hope ultimately to have five schools in Britain.

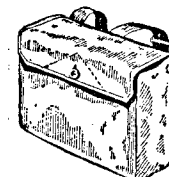
The R.A.F. apprentice school at Halton, Buckinghamshire, recently received the first Queen's Colour ever presented to an apprentice school.

### YOUNG ARTISTS

Paintings by boys and girls of the Coram's Fields Painting Group are being exhibited in the Guides' Hall, in Guilford Street, W.C.1, this month.

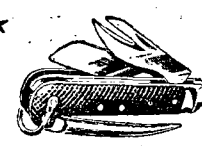
## BOYS !! YOU SHOULD HAVE THESE for YOUR HOLIDAY

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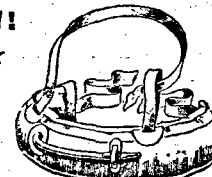
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## EXAM STUMPS GROWN-UPS

In an easy Civil Service examination set recently for grown-ups wishing to become ushers in London Magistrates' Courts, only three candidates passed out of 48. Salaries for the positions they sought are from about £300 to £400 a year.

One question was to punctuate and supply capital letters to the following passage:

some years ago i was in black-pool with joe higgibottom we were walking along the promenade when the wind blew my hat off ee lad says joe youre getting a bit thin on top like i am that joe says i.

One of the arithmetic questions which had to be answered was:

A herd consisting of nine cows yielded 16,632 gallons of milk in 44 weeks. How many gallons on an average did each cow yield per day?

The candidates were also asked to give the meaning of such words as: amphibious, quarantine, hypocritical, hereditary, intestate, sinecure.

## PRIZE FOR HIS GIFT

When 15-year-old Brian Gibbons, of Godmanchester, finished his schooling at Huntingdon last Christmas, he left, as a gift, a five-foot-tall lectern of Japanese oak he had made in the carpentry class.

Recently he was told that the lectern had won him the school's woodwork prize.

It is now in daily use at prayers in the school hall.

## ISLAND RECOVERS

Crops are growing again on Walcheren Island, on the Dutch coast, where during the last war the dykes defending the land from the sea were blown up and many square miles of fertile countryside submerged. Every tree on this 80-square-mile island perished.

The hard-working Dutch have rebuilt the dykes, drained the land, and removed the salt from the soil so that it is today "sweet" enough to produce good crops.

Walcheren has once again justified its motto, I Struggle and Emerge.

## FOUND BY RABBITS

Archaeologists have recently found 1st and 2nd century Roman and British remains by the River Cray, near Bexley, Kent.

As often happens, rabbits burrowed and deposited some fragments of the remains on the surface.

Besides some Roman tiling and a considerable quantity of pottery, a particularly interesting find has been a kiln containing a mass of wood ash and large fragments of coarse pottery.

## FRESH MILK IN CANS

Until recently it has been impossible to can fresh milk. Now, by adding certain tasteless chemicals which do not affect the food value in any way, fresh milk can be canned so that it will remain fresh for months.

It is now being introduced on the American market to sell at slightly higher prices than bottled milk.

## TV FOR WALES THIS WEEK

On Friday viewers will see the opening ceremony of the BBC's new television station at Wenvoe, near Cardiff. From its 750-foot mast programmes are to be transmitted to South Wales and parts of the West of England.

Wenvoe will be opened by the Postmaster-General at 7.30 p.m. and there will be items by a Welsh male choir and Welsh folk-dancers.

On Sunday, August 17, the evening service from Llandaff Cathedral is to be televised. On August 19 a West of England classic, Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, is to appear on TV screens from the Theatre Royal, Bristol, and during the week the popular Light Programme feature, *Welsh Rarebit*.

It is intended that Wenvoe shall have a TV Outside Broadcast unit with three cameras and a mobile control room, to televise sporting events of all kinds, public meetings, processions, and so on.

## GETTING READY

The Coronation is over nine months away, but preparations are already being made.

The 200-year-old harness of the Speaker's State coach is being overhauled by a famous London saddlery firm. The heavy coach, massively ornamented and gay with scarlet trappings, will take the Speaker from House to Abbey.

The Coronation robes and canopy are soon to be made. Cutters, hand weavers, embroiderers, dyers, and silk workers will all help in this complicated and skilled task.

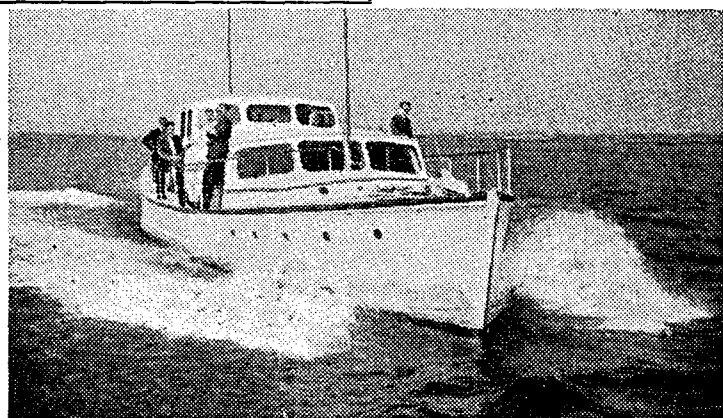
One such fine craftswoman is Miss Lily Lee, who made the Royal purple velvet for the Coronation of King George VI. Working on her loom at a factory in Braintree, Essex, it takes her a week to hand-weave three yards of the beautiful silk velvet cloth.



## Old and new

The Norwegian barque *Statsraad* sails majestically into New York harbour after a 36-day voyage from Bergen, Norway.

Below in striking contrast, a British-built all-aluminium yacht, the *Tonquin*, is seen speeding over Southampton Water. The yacht is to be shown in foreign ports in an effort to boost the export drive.



## PRESERVING A RARE RAIL

The tekahe or notornis—a New Zealand bird of the rail family, unable to fly and once thought to have been extinct—exists today in greater numbers than seemed likely when it was rediscovered some three years ago in Southland.

The Department of Internal Affairs says that about 60 birds have been seen this year; they are known to inhabit nine valleys and to breed in at least six of them.

Stoats, which prey upon the birds, and red deer which demolish vegetation needed by the notornis for food and shelter, are being destroyed.

## DIMMER VIEWS

Spectacles with interchangeable lenses are the latest aid to motorists. The frame is designed so that different lenses can be clipped in place.

In the daytime, the driver uses green-tinted lenses to absorb the glare of sunlight. After dark, he replaces these with gold-tinted lenses. Gold filters out the dazzling rays of artificial light and also gives better vision in "half light" and foggy conditions.

## SUPER-STRONG CONCRETE

Concrete, twice as strong as usual, has been made by using certain plastic materials in the composition.

Similar advantages are claimed for the use of plastic constituents in mortars for bonding brickwork. All these mixtures are self-curing and need no special treatment.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW TOWN

A town of 50,000 inhabitants is to be built on the site of the new aluminium smelting plant 400 miles from Vancouver, British Columbia. The plant will eventually produce over half a million tons of refined metal each year.

The flow of an entire lake system, including one lake with an area of 500 square miles, will be reversed by dams and tunnels.

About 50 miles from the works a hydro-electric power-station will be hewn out of solid rock a quarter of a mile inside a mountain. A ten-mile tunnel, 25 feet in diameter, will be driven through mountains to take water to the power-station, which will develop 1,600,000 h.p.

A British firm is to instal a cable to carry 301,000 volts.

## YOUTH IN HARMONY

Young students at the new International University of Saarbrücken, in the Saar, have been acting as hosts to 30 fellow musicians from Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

The music of each nation was discussed and played, and the young musicians presented concerts written by composers of their home countries.

A CN correspondent who visited the youth hostel in the heart of lovely forest and hill country where the gathering took place was told that the British party of seven from the Royal College of Music were making a wonderful contribution to the festival.

## FOR TOURISTS IN FRANCE

France has made easily accessible to tourists this summer the region of the Cévennes, a vast but little-known area of great scenic beauty. Across it a fast auto-rail service now links Lyons with Toulouse.

The line rises to a height of 4000 feet, and runs along the edge of the gorges of the Loire and Allier Rivers. It crosses the high Lozère plateaus before descending to the regions of the Tarn and the "causses."

It is impossible to reach by motor-car many of the most scenic parts of the line.

## POWER FOR NZ

A British firm has secured a contract worth £8,620,714 to complete the biggest hydro-electric scheme in the Southern Hemisphere—at Roxburgh, in New Zealand's South Island.

A concrete dam will be built across the Clutha, the fastest-flowing river in the country, to hold back a lake 20 miles long and 150 feet deep.

The power station will generate 320,000 kilowatts and should be completed in 1955. Work began three years ago, and a new town was built for the 1600 workers.



## BRIGHT IDEAS FOR BRIGHT PARTS

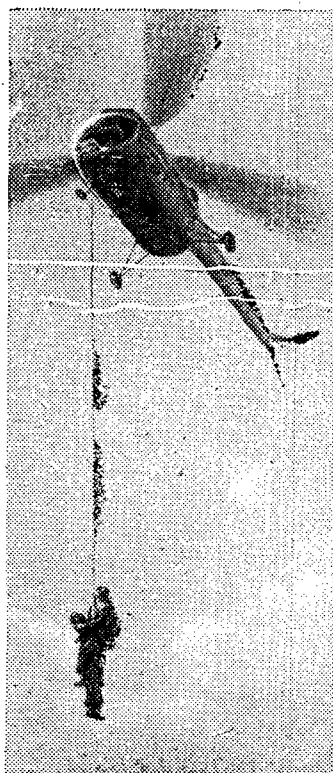
Owing to the shortage of metal, scientists and engineers are constantly seeking new methods of preventing rust and corrosion, and are turning to metal-plated plastics as substitutes. Many of the components used in aircraft, cars, and railway rolling-stock, for example, are now plastic instead of metal.

The parts, coated with two very thin films of silver and copper, can be electro-plated in the normal way. Although not as strong as their metal counterparts, the plastic components are lighter, and stand up well to heat, abrasion, and weathering.

Another modern process used by the metal industry is called blast metallising—a method of putting corrosion-resistant finishes on metal.

The parts are placed under a "gun" which fires metal dust carried in a high-pressure jet of compressed air. The metal particles hit the surface so hard that they stick in place, and a complete protective skin is built up.

The scientists have not forgotten the chromium parts of our bicycles. A very effective lacquer has been produced for coating chromium plating to prevent rust. The original lustre can be maintained simply by washing.



### Dropping a line

This Bristol Sycamore helicopter is demonstrating a rescue from the sea. The aircraft can lower a rescuer to a dinghy or raft and haul rescuer and rescued back to safety.

## WATCHING FISH GO UPSTAIRS

An excitement for tourists at the Pitlochry hydro-electric station in the Highlands is to watch migrating salmon travelling up their specially-constructed "ladder" past the dam on their way to spawn in the upper reaches of the rivers Tummel and Garry.

This fish by-pass, built so that the new hydro-electric station should not interfere with the breeding of the salmon, consists of 35 pools, each 18 inches above the other. Salmon instinctively swim against the current when going up to their spawning places, and after struggling up from the North Sea through the rocks and rapids of the Tay and the Tummel, they find this man-made "lift" to lead them above the 54-foot-high dam.

The by-pass contains two observation chambers. An electronic eye counts the salmon on their upward journey, and is designed to ignore fish returning, and pieces of wood floating down the by-pass.

A flurry in the water of the bottom pool of the by-pass will attract up to 100 people to the balcony balustrade of the hydro-electric station, to watch another salmon ascend the "steps." Last year 100,000 people visited the

station to see the salmon, which sometimes swim through the pools at the rate of three a minute. Last summer and autumn 5630 salmon "went upstairs" at Pitlochry.

Any day up to the end of September visitors can watch the salmon through the glass windows of the observation chambers. The by-pass has three resting pools, provided with boulders and rocks, where the climbing salmon can relax and be entertained by the queer-looking humans behind the glass at the corners of the pool.

### TRAINING MARINE ENGINEERS

Plans for a new four-and-a-half-year course for boys in marine engineering have just been completed.

The course starts at the South-East London Technical College, Deptford, where, for two years, the boys will concentrate on the theoretical side of the subject.

Following this the boys will spend 18 months at sea as apprentice engineers, and then come ashore again for the remaining year to make and repair ships' engines.

## In the Air

By the CN Flying Correspondent

### Supersonic X's

LINED up at Muroc Dry Lake, California—the "Farnborough" of the United States Air Force—are three aircraft built to take up the struggle for speed where the 1500-m.p.h. Skyrocket left off. The planes are the Bell X-2, X-3, and X-5, successors to the Bell X-1, the first piloted aircraft to reach 1000 m.p.h.

Initially the Bell X-2 will fly motorless as its gliding characteristics are tested during a series of releases from the belly of a B-29 bomber. With rockets fitted the X-2 is expected to fly at more than 1500 m.p.h. at heights of at least 100,000 feet.

A sister plane, the Bell X-3, will probably fly much lower than this, flashing through the thicker air considerably faster than a bullet.

One of these three flying laboratories, the Bell X-5, has wings with sweep-back that can be varied in flight to overcome shock waves.

### New-look trainer

Two delta-wing training aircraft—the world's first—will soon be rolled off their assembly lines at the factory of A. V. Roe.

They are based on the Avro 707A and B research planes, and have dual controls; the instructors and trainees will be seated side-by-side.

### Cooling airliners

A BRITISH-BUILT six-wheeled refrigeration truck keeps passengers cool in their airliners at Idlewild Airport, New York.

The truck, now in use by Royal Dutch Airlines, maintains a constant temperature in the cabin of an airliner during a stop in very hot weather.

The truck is towed to the parked airliner, and when plugged-in to the cabin it draws out the warm air, cleans it, cools it, then pipes it back into the cabin. It can produce enough refrigeration in an hour to make 25 tons of ice.

### American "Comet"

THE first pure-jet airliner to be built in the United States will probably be produced by the Douglas company and designated the DC-8.

American Airlines placed a verbal order for a quantity of DC-8s, which will have straight wings and be powered by a number of 8000-lb.-thrust J-57 turbojets.

### Mammoth flying boat

EIGHT new engines, each developing 3000 h.p., are being fitted to the world's biggest plane, the huge 320-foot span Hercules flying boat.

Although completed in 1947, the Hercules has so far only made a few hops, flying 70 or 80 feet above the water.

Built mainly of wood, the flying boat weighs 300,000 lbs., has a length of 218 feet, and measures nearly 80 feet from the keel to the tip of the fin.

It is capable of lifting 700 passengers and has a top speed of 218 m.p.h. It will fly later this year.

## CHIMP TEA PARTY MAY END THIS YEAR

By Craven Hill, the CN Zoo Correspondent

RUNNING a big menagerie like the London Zoo naturally brings plenty of problems for the authorities, and just now they have several on their hands.

One of these concerns the Chimps' Tea Party. The present quartet—Compo, Sally, Susan, and Soso—are all over six years old, and this may be their last season at the tea table.

"When chimpanzees get to about seven they are best kept permanently behind bars," one official told me. "At that age few of these apes remain completely trustworthy, no matter how tame and well-behaved they may have been during their youth."

"It is just possible that the present quartet may continue next year, but I very much doubt if they will. We prefer not to take the slightest risk, and during the coming winter we shall try to replace them with suitable young animals from West Africa."

Training the chimps for their parties is a lengthy job, taking several months, but is painstakingly carried out by Headkeeper L. G. Smith and his colleagues. Incidentally, the popularity of the party is evident from the fact that it is watched by about 80 per cent of the visitors each day.

ANOTHER problem awaiting solution is the future of Brumas, the home-bred polar bear who, two years ago, was the Zoo's most famous animal and who put the "gate" over the three million mark for the first time in the Society's 124 years.

Today, Brumas lives by herself in a den near the camel house. But she is unlikely to remain there permanently.

"We want to put her back on the Mappin Terraces where she was born," Mr. George Cansdale, the

superintendent, told me. "But at the moment lack of accommodation is the main trouble."

"It may be that in a year or two's time, when Brumas is fully mature and can return to the Terraces, we may have a suitable male with whom to pair her. But if not, she will probably live for a time with another female. In any case, we do not want her to go on living alone, since this might make her moody."

Although at the moment Brumas lives alone, she has enjoyed excellent health. Estimated today to weigh about 600 lbs., she is somewhat underweight, but officials do not worry on that score. Female polar bears are never as heavy as males of the same age.

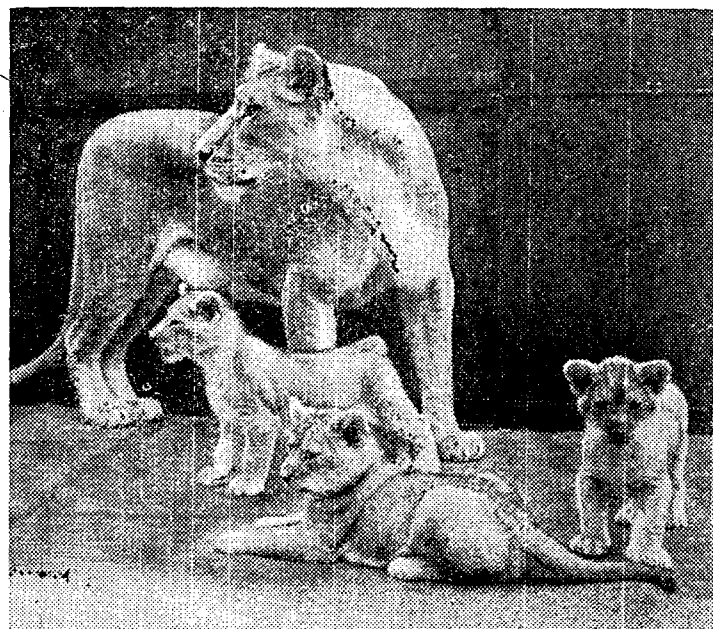
ANOTHER problem for the officials concerns the bears who live in the bear pit adjoining Brumas's present quarters.

Feeding buns, fruit, and even ice-creams, to these animals has long been a favourite diversion with visitors. But the authorities are viewing with considerably less favour a recent practice of giving them bottles of lemonade.

The Himalayan bears especially are very fond of this beverage which they usually drink direct from a bottle held out to them across the breast-high barrier. One animal even drinks his through a straw, to the general amusement.

But some of these bears are as strong as they are greedy. One or two lately have managed to wrench the bottle from the visitor's grasp. The bottle is then knocked about on the rocks, and eventually gets broken, leading to lacerated paws and lips.

Officials are watching the situation. If it becomes worse a notice will be erected banning the giving of lemonade to these animals.



### Triplets at Bristol Zoo

Judith, the lioness at Bristol, appears to be very alert as she proudly shows off her three-month-old triplets. The cubs, however, take a different view and seem to be taking things very calmly.

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The Children's Newspaper, August 16, 1952

**ROUND THE TOWNS**—Alan Ivimey writes  
of his visit to Suffolk's ancient capital...

## IPSWICH

**Q**UITE small rivers sometimes have much bigger estuaries than they seem to need. Then the sea flows in every floodtide and makes their lower reaches look as if they belonged to a much mightier stream than is really the case.

So it is at Ipswich, capital of Suffolk, where the little river Gipping makes a sharp right-angled bend and becomes tidal.

The tidal part, the ten miles from the town to the sea, has always been so important that it has been given a distinct name, the Orwell.

This bold bend was turned to good account in the last century when it was by-passed by a new cut for the river water, and the bend converted into a great dock with lock gates. Till about 1939 the port was regularly visited by the steel four-masted barges which used to bring the grain home from the Pacific ports of America and from Australia.

If we are walking round Ipswich it will not be long before we find ourselves in Fore Street, where once the prosperous merchants had their homes with gardens running down to small warehouses on the river.

**N**OWADAYS there are only huge warehouses on that side. But in the gaps between them we see the broad water of the Dock, and there are still sails to be seen—brown ones on big sailing barges which are very much a part of that delightful park and water land-

scape of the Orwell (when the tide is in) all the way down to Harwich and the North Sea.

Other typical vessels here are the specially-built colliers of the Electricity Authority bringing coal alongside the jetties of the huge new Cliff Quay Power Station which dominates the whole Dock.

More than a thousand vessels in the coasting trade use Ipswich every year, and every week there are one or two foreign ships as well. The channel up from Harwich has 19 feet of water at low tide and there is 28 feet of depth at the Quay, which means that ships carrying 8000 tons of cargo can get in.

**T**HE headquarters of the Ipswich Dock Commission is in the Old Custom House, which has a handsome colonnaded portico flanked by flights of balustraded steps. And the look of the waterfront in still earlier times is hinted at by a little house over 400 years old with diamond-paned casement windows, once the Neptune inn. From the quay just here Ipswich ships took emigrants to the New World in the 1630s.

With a map we can easily make out the shape of the old town, now the central area, as it grew up beside the river. This it did inside a horseshoe line of earth ramparts, topped by a timber palisade and fronted by a deep ditch, soon after receiving its original charter from King John in the year 1200.

The street names of Northgate and Westgate still commemorate

two of the town gates, Westgate being the more important because the road through it forked south-westward for London and also north-westward for Norwich.

Nowadays the ancient semicircular shape of the town is reproduced, much farther out, by a big ring road which runs from the highway to London right round the enormously expanded area of modern Ipswich (with over 100,000 inhabitants) to its junction with the road to Felixstowe.

Streets in the old centre of the town, such as Corn Hill, Butter Market, Curriers Lane, and Tanners Lane recall the days when town streets the world over were often called after the tradesmen who chiefly dwelt in them. And leather-tanning and currying are one of the major industries in Ipswich still.

Another old-established industry which still flourishes is flour-milling. Ipswich flour goes to many different countries and, by the way, if you like those cereal breakfast foods the chances are that you eat something made by Ipswich milling machinery.

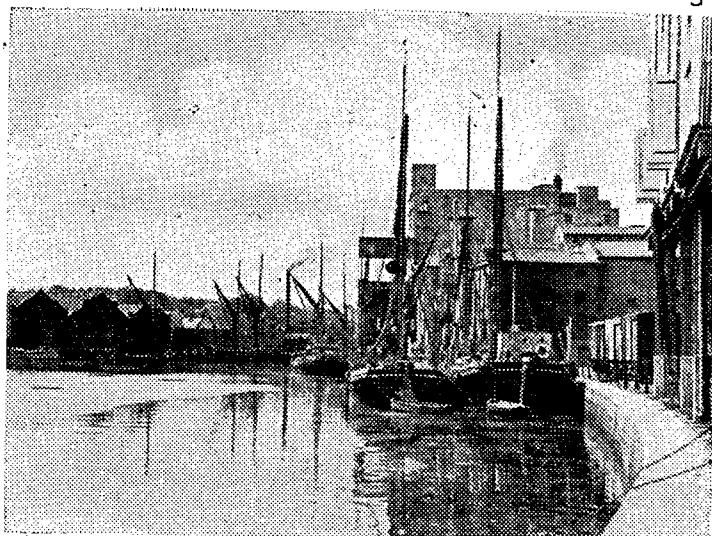
**F**ROM milling to the making of milling machinery was a natural step which Ipswich has taken. It also makes such things as grain driers and seed cleaners.

The manufacture of agricultural implements, for which the town is most famous, began in the 18th century. Everything from a multiple disc plough to the latest thing in cricket-ground mowers comes from Ipswich, and these things will be found bearing the town's name in every country of the world.

There are 10,000 people employed in engineering of various kinds, especially the building of cranes, dynamos, and all sorts of electrical equipment. Cranes and mechanical excavators are made, and recently the biggest "walking dragline" in the world was built here. Nearly as long as a football pitch, its huge machinery house, which moves with it, has about the same area as a tennis court. It lifts 27 tons of earth at each bucketful.

Electric motors are a speciality, and Ipswich motors are installed for heating or ventilation or working lifts in Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey, and for blowing the organ at St. Martin-in-the-Fields in Trafalgar Square.

Air and gas compressors for everything which needs such apparatus, from a submarine to a pneu-



The docks on the River Orwell



The Old Custom House



Christchurch Mansion, a splendid museum of furniture and pictures



This strange carving on a corner post of a house in Foundation Street, shows a fox preaching to a congregation of geese. The sermon finished, the fox is carrying off in his jaws one of the geese

Right: Sparrow's House on the corner of Butter Market



matic road-drill, are turned out at Ipswich, too. There are also big chemical fertiliser works.

The drive for dollars is helped by a prosperous local craft in making furniture and other domestic fittings from Suffolk oak after the beautiful patterns of the past. These are largely exported to America and they are made in what was once the studio of the great portrait painter, Thomas Gainsborough.

**O**NLY a few years before Gainsborough lived here, the great actor, David Garrick, played his first professional part at the old theatre in Tacket Street. The building still stands, but has been converted into the Salvation Army local headquarters. But we can still get an idea of the interior as Garrick must have seen it, and there is still the dressing-room passage under the stage.

What a fine chance for a repertory theatre in honour of the most famous actor of all time! However, the town has a flourishing Arts Theatre in Tower Street.

In June 1950, Ipswich celebrated the 750th anniversary of its incorporation as a borough. There is a reminder of this if we go to watch Ipswich Town F.C. at what is called the Portman Road Ground. It is so called because it was laid out on what were once marshes where the 12 senior burgesses, or

Portmen, had the right to graze their horses.

These men, under two Bailiffs, were the administrators of things when the charter was first granted.

**A**LAS, save for one brick gateway in Fore Street, there is now nothing left of the magnificent college set up by that most famous of Ipswich men, Cardinal Wolsey—the college "which fell with him, Unwilling to outlive the good that did it."

But we can get some notion of the town he knew from various surviving examples of half-timbered houses with the lovely East Anglian plaster work, and from such remarkable medieval woodcarving as the corner post, showing the fable of the fox and geese, in Foundation Street.

The Borough has magnificent possessions in its 50 acres of public parks and in Christchurch Mansion, a 16th-century house, furnished in the same period, in which we can walk from kitchen to library and see how folk lived then. The town also has a fascinating museum containing objects handed by the earliest men in Suffolk—indeed, in all Britain.

And of course the Great White Horse, where Mr. Pickwick had his adventure with the lady in the curlpapers, is still there and as ready to welcome the present-day visitor as it was that amiable gentleman.



# Children's Newspaper

John Carpenter House  
Whitefriars · London E.C.4

AUGUST 16 . . . . . 1952

## THE LITTLE MORE . . .

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer surprised many people when he declared that if every worker in the country did another three hours' work a week, we should be able to obtain the same amount of commodities from abroad that we got before the war.

The boys and girls of today do not know what conditions were like before the war, when people could buy anything they wanted at a reasonable price, if they had the money.

They listen wistfully to their elders talking of those times, which to them sound like "jam yesterday"; and they hear scientists talking rather vaguely of the wonderful atomic energy age to come, which sounds like "jam tomorrow." But, for these young folk, it never seems to be "jam today."

Yet here is a statesman, well-versed in economics, who tells us that one simple way out of Britain's difficulties is for everyone to do only a little over half-an-hour's more work a day.

Our young people may well ponder Mr. Butler's words and resolve that, when they grow up, Britain's well-being, taken into their strong hands, shall not suffer for want of that golden activity, work.

## LESSON IN HUMILITY

IN these days of boost, propaganda, and mutual admiration, it is startling to hear of a great organisation listening to severe criticism from one of its leaders.

The Society of Friends were recently told by the Chairman of their World Committee that they did not need a new message; they needed a new life.

Judged by the standards of the early Quakers, he said, "we are guilty of treason to a great dream. Thousands of modern Friends do not think of themselves as missionaries. They make much of the principle that Quakers do not proselytise. We make a virtue of our dullness and boast of the discreetness of our policy of cowardice."

Here indeed is a lesson for us all in humility. The Quakers are among the noblest bodies in the Christian world, and people of all faiths respect and admire them for their work. Yet they themselves remain unaffected by deserved praise, and urge one another to struggle to even greater heights.

## Lazy man's letter

A FIRM in America, where people are usually in a great hurry, has produced the latest time-saver in a Busy Person's Correspondence Card.

This has a list of printed stock phrases, such as "I send my regards to everybody," or "I am spending my time reading, loafing, and sightseeing" (which might suggest a little time left over for writing). All the sender does is to put a cross opposite the appropriate phrase.

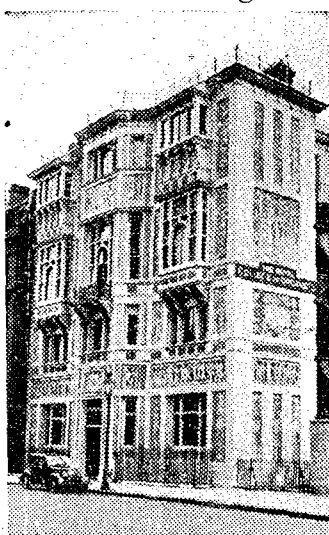
We dread the application of this idea to the picture postcards now being sent off in thousands from holiday resorts. However scrawled, a written message is always more human, and therefore more welcome.

## First day out

WHEN eleven-year-old Leslie Fayer of Queensferry, Flintshire, was at last allowed out of bed after six years in hospital, he spent the first day of his new life taking and passing a grammar school entrance examination.

Leslie, who had to be wheeled to and from the examination room, can now walk. He will soon be leaving hospital for good and wearing his school cap at Hawarden Grammar School, Flintshire.

## A London sight



This impressive building, lately renovated, is the Royal College of Organists, in Kensington Gore, London. The ornate facade is decorated with graffiti, a kind of pottery in which clays of different colours are laid one upon another, the pattern being produced by cutting away the outer layers. It depicts musical scenes and symbols.

## On the menu

THIS nation, which has so often endured hardship in a good cause, is now asked to face an increase in the prune supply, owing to the glut of plums this summer.

Some of us may feel selfishly disinclined to welcome the stewed British prune, half concealing itself in a pool of custard with a modesty which may be due to the fact that, as stated recently in Parliament, it is not as black, as sweet, or as wrinkled as the Californian variety.

Mothers are being urged to serve this pale, unwrinkled indigenous prune as "afters," and in his enthusiasm for it Dr. Hill, of the Food Ministry, used a new verb and spoke of steps to encourage "prune-ing."

It is splendid news, of course, for those who like prunes.

## THOSE WERE THE DAYS

EXHIBITED among cookery books on the Women's Institute Stand at a Kent show was one called How to live on Sixpence a Day.

It was over a century old!

## THIS KIND WORLD

SOME weeks ago we told how nine-year-old Joseph Burton, who lives in the mining village of Carlton, near Barnsley, decided to collect three million milk bottle-tops which could be sold for £120—enough to buy a guide dog for his blind younger brother Brian.

He told his headmistress, Mrs. J. King, about his idea, with the result that soon the whole school, and, through the school-children, the whole village, was soon saving every scrap of the metal.

Joseph had thought it would take him six years to raise the money, but he has done it in six weeks! The total is £141, plus half-a-ton of foil which will fetch another £40. The fund is now closed, and the surplus will be handed to two needy cases in neighbouring villages.

## Thirty Years Ago

IT is difficult for us who use the telephone every hour in the day to realise that it is not more than half a century since the marvellous discovery was made that the voice could be transmitted by electric wire.

Alexander Graham Bell, the man who made this discovery, has just died in America. He was 75 years old.

Success came unexpectedly on June 2, 1875—a memorable date in history. He heard for the first time sounds over the wire which proved to him that he was on the right track. He worked at his problem more fiercely than ever, and in the following March he spoke the first words ever sent through space by electricity. He said to his assistant, "Come here, please, I want you." And then, struck by the miracle that had revealed itself to him, he added, in a tone of deepest reverence: "WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT?"

From the Children's Newspaper, August 19, 1922

## JUST AN IDEA

As Cicero wrote: Any man may make a mistake, but none but a fool will continue it.

## THINGS SAID

YOU do not go to sea for safety. You lead a life which may be dangerous, and so learn to do properly the things that may be dangerous. Lead a strenuous life—climb mountains and fly planes. You have plenty of time to go to movies and parties when you get old.

Admiral Sir Rhoderick McGrigor

I AM an I.F.W.—an Impenitent Flag Wagger. I believe that this is a time not merely for showing the flag, but giving it a good wag as well.

Sir William Rootes, chairman of the Dollar Export Council

MANY boys in their own homes haven't a chance to learn how to be gentlemen and are ignorant of the points of good manners.

Headmaster of a Finchley, London, School

NO one is well educated unless he knows the complete works of two great authors and perhaps one or two minor ones.

Mr. T. S. Eliot

BRITISH discipline and system are the envy of the world. The nation can "take it" in any circumstances. In administration the British have set a lead for honesty and integrity.

U Nu, Premier of Burma

## Summer evening

The frog half fearful jumps across the path,  
And little mouse that leaves its hole at eve  
Nimbles with timid dread beneath the swath;  
My rustling steps awhile their joys deceive,  
Till past—and then the cricket sings more strong,  
And grasshoppers in merry moods still wear  
The short night weary with their fretting song.  
Up from behind the molehill jumps the hare,  
Cheat of his chosen bed, and from the bank  
The yellow hammer flutters in short fears  
From off its nest hid in the grasses rank,  
And drops again when no more noise it hears.  
Thus nature's human link and endless thrall,  
Proud man, still seems the enemy of all.

John Clare

## Under the Editor's Table

PETER PUCK  
WANTS TO  
KNOW

If all children on  
the beach are  
sandy-haired

In hilly districts voices travel.  
Sometimes you find you have lost  
it altogether.

An Italian has built a flying  
saucer two feet in diameter. It  
should suit our cat.

Five gallons more water per head  
have been used in Deal than last  
year. People must be fond of  
washing their hair.

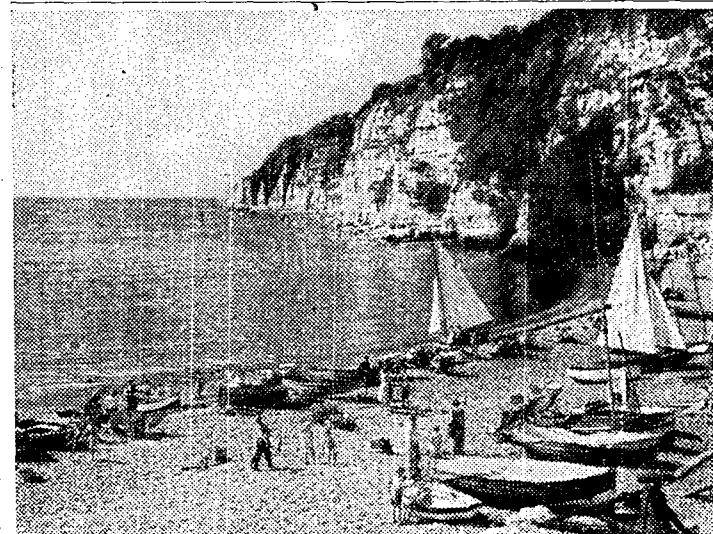
A girl says dancing is her sole  
amusement. She should try it on  
her toes.



A Shropshire farmer thinks the Women's Land Army should be formed again. There are grounds for it.

We are not likely to have London air-taxis just yet. But there is something in the air.

BILLY BEETLE



## OUR HOMELAND

The beach at Beer, near Seaton, in Devonshire



The Children's Newspaper, August 16, 1952

# MEET MR. STEVENSON

## Champion of America's Democrats

ELECTION campaigning in America is now in full swing following the nomination of Mr. Adlai Stevenson as the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party. He has been chosen by the Democrats as the man they believe most likely to beat Mr. Eisenhower, whom the Republican Party named as their candidate a few weeks ago.

Whereas the whole world knows about Mr. Eisenhower, very few people outside America had realised until recently that Mr. Stevenson was a character and personality likely to come to the very front of his country's politics.

What sort of a man is Mr. Eisenhower's rival? He puzzled some of his Party's shrewdest professional politicians by his quiet and modest way of conducting himself amid the circus-like atmosphere of American electioneering.

### THE SIMPLE LIFE

The truth is that Mr. Stevenson is a scholar of politics. His home, and the background he likes best, is his farmhouse in Illinois, the prairie State of the Middle West. It is a large farm and he is a wealthy man, but he delights in a simple, vigorous life, and he takes pride in being able to cook his own meals, and cook them well, when the necessity arises.

It was as Governor Stevenson of Illinois that he first made headlines in the American newspapers. It was discovered that despite his unassuming manner he had the gifts of a great administrator. Gradually it came to be realised that he had

a power of direction that would make him an outstanding Presidential candidate.

Governor Stevenson felt that his duty still lay in Illinois, and it was only with difficulty that he was persuaded to stand for the highest office of his country.

### YOUTHFUL BRILLIANCE

In the days before the war, when he was a young man, one of America's greatest Presidents, Franklin Roosevelt, realised that Adlai Stevenson had brilliance. The young man who liked to argue about the theory of politics had been trained as a lawyer, but President Roosevelt's appreciation of his abilities led him to his appointment as a representative of the United States at the opening of the United Nations.

He spent several months in London at that time, perhaps too short a time to get to know much about Britain, but long enough to form a liking for this country and make some strong friendships here.

Whether Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Eisenhower becomes President in the November Elections, it is certain that America will have a great leader during the next four years.

# EDINBURGH'S GREAT FESTIVAL

The National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain will again play a prominent part in this year's Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama, to be held from August 17 to September 6.

Last year their performance at the Festival was hailed by critics as "the most exhilarating experience of the Festival," and there has been heavy booking for their concert on Saturday, August 30, when the programme will include the Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra, by Benjamin Britten, and Haydn's Oboe Concerto. Walter Susskind will conduct.

Edinburgh's Festival lives well up to its claim to be international. In the programme are the Concertgebouw Orchestra, the Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, and the Amadeus String Quartet—names to be reckoned with on the Continent—while home orchestras will be represented by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Thomas Beecham, the Hallé Orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli, the Scottish National Orchestra under Walter Susskind, and the Royal Philharmonic Chamber Orchestra.

The sololists include such world-

famous names as William Primrose, Kathleen Ferrier, Pierre Fournier, Clifford Curzon, and Mary Grierson.

There is, of course, a strong Scottish flavour in the Edinburgh Festival, and this year it is partly supplied by the Old Vic and Glasgow Citizens' Theatre production of the 18th-century ballad opera The Highland Fair, directed by Tyrone Guthrie.

Two other plays to be produced are Charles Morgan's The River Line and Christopher Hassall's The Player King. Emlyn Williams will provide one of his remarkable impersonations of Charles Dickens giving readings from Bleak House—the novel which first appeared just a century ago.

This year, too, the spectacular Highland Games, to be held at Murrayfield on August 23, will have some reflected glory from the Olympic Games at Helsinki, for a strong American team which includes six Olympic champions will compete. These are A. Stanfield, 200 metres; M. Whitfield, 800 metres; R. Mathias, decathlon; W. P. Davis, high jump; W. O'Brien, putting the weight; and C. Young, javelin.

### THEY WILL CONVERT A DERELICT CHURCH

Between 30 and 40 men and women from many different countries are coming to Upperthorpe, Lincolnshire, this month, to work without pay for a fortnight to a month. Their object is to convert the derelict St. Stephen's Church into a community centre.

The visit has been organised by

the World Council of Churches, and the volunteers from the U.S.A., Germany, France, Sweden, Switzerland, and Italy will all pay their own travelling expenses.

The completed scheme will include a kitchen, a canteen, recreation rooms, and a chapel made from the existing chancel.



### Justice above all

The figure of Justice on the dome of the Old Bailey, the Central Criminal Courts in London, has been regilded and is now revealed in all its glory.

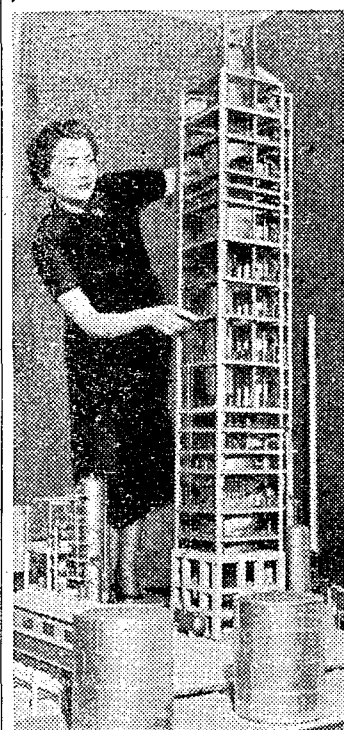
# MACHINES WILL HARVEST JUTE

Jute is a fibre produced from the bark of a plant which grows well in Pakistan and India. We have all seen the fibre, for it is made into the gunny sacks in which we transport and store potatoes and many other products.

Since the war, supplies of jute have been short. Prices have consequently been high, and there has been concern about future prospects.

Jute mostly comes from Pakistan and India, where labour is cheap and plentiful, and the harvesting is done by hand. Other countries have been unable to compete in growing jute or substitute fibres because of high wages and labour shortages, and because machines have not hitherto been invented which would harvest stalks that grow ten feet high, or strip the fibre-carrying bark from the stalk to reduce the bulk and therefore the transport costs.

For some years the British Government have been testing harvesting machines in Nigeria, where fields of the jute substitute known as Kenaf have been grown, and at last they have met with success.



# WHAT HAPPENS TO OIL ON THE SEA?

Experiments are now being made by three of the leading British tanker companies to find out exactly what happens when oil is discharged into the sea. How fast does it flow? Does it coagulate into larger areas, break up, or sink?

"Intolerable," was the Minister of Transport's recent comment on the increasing oil pollution of the sea water and shores of Britain.

The effect of oil upon seaside holidaymakers is only too well known. Body and clothes become fouled with the sticky, staining oil, which transfers itself to carpets and furniture.

The effect upon sea birds is pitiful. From swans to gulls, all suffer, but the diving birds, such as

guillemots, are particularly vulnerable.

Seals, especially young ones, also die. Oil is believed to affect salmon and other fish, while oyster and wrinkle beds are killed off.

The increase in oil pollution is due both to the vast quantities of oil now shipped, and also to the much bigger proportion of crude oil used. Twenty times as much crude oil is now imported into Britain as before the war. There have been similar increases on the Continent.

Legislation has controlled the discharge of oil into British waters for 30 years. British shipowners have also long supported a draft convention drawn up in Washington in 1926, but never ratified, by which oil must not be discharged within 50 miles (and in certain cases 100 miles) of the shore. But there is no way of enforcing such legislation outside territorial waters.

### USE OF SEPARATORS

Where bilge-water and residue from the bunkers is discharged from ordinary oil-burning vessels, separators can be fixed to prevent the oil from escaping into the sea, and as oil costs about £9 a ton it is in the shipowner's interests to do so. But the heavy, viscous, waxy substance which remains in the tanks of a discharged crude-oil tanker should be either discharged to a shore receiving station or into the sea when the vessel is far from land. Actually it is often put overboard close inshore.

The present experiments are being carried out with oil discharged from tankers cleaning their tanks 50 and again 100 miles off shore. Scientists, drifting in a small vessel beside the oil, follow, measure, test, and observe its behaviour.

Only when more is known about oil at sea will it be possible to draw up effective measures to deal with the menace.

### BILINGUAL CROSSWORD

To encourage New Zealand's 100,000 Maori people to speak and read their own language the Dominion's Department of Maori Affairs has published the first number of a quarterly journal in Maori and in English.

Among other interesting features it contains a crossword puzzle with clues in English to a solution in Maori!



### Moving a colossus

Rumbling along a London street at 5 m.p.h. on two 16-wheeled bogies, this 102-foot, 80-ton catalytic cracking unit is on the way to the new £10,000,000 refinery at Coryton, Essex. In the picture on the left is a model of the "cat cracker" as it will appear when erected. It is used in the process of refining oil.



## ON THE ROAD TO MECCA

The great Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca, the Hajj pilgrimage, is now being undertaken, and tens of thousands of Moslems of many nationalities are converging on this Arabian city, the birthplace of Mohammed.

They are coming from the inland villages of Africa, the hills of Afghanistan, the plains of the Punjab, and many other countries even more distant.

### THE KA'ABA

The chief ceremonies at Mecca will take place on August 30 and 31. There, at the vast El Haram Mosque, the pilgrims will crowd into the wide courtyard that surrounds a building, or shrine, called the Ka'aba and can hold some 30,000 worshippers.

The Ka'aba shrine has in one of its walls the Holy Black Stone which Moslems believe was given to Abraham by the angel Gabriel. This sacred stone is about seven inches in diameter and must be kissed or touched by all the Faithful making the pilgrimage.

The Ka'aba itself is draped every year with a new Holy Carpet, made in Egypt, and magnificently embroidered in gold and silver with texts from the Koran.

### LINK WITH ISHMAEL

August 31 is the Festival of Sacrifices, when animals are killed to symbolise the sacrifice of Ishmael by Abraham. It is believed that the Prophet himself was descended from Ishmael, who is said to have been buried with his mother, Hagar, below the Holy Stone.

The pilgrimage ends with a three-day feast, after which the pilgrims depart for their homes. For the rest of their lives they will enjoy a new respect from their fellow Moslems. The men will tint their beards a reddish-brown colour with henna, and use the title Haji as a sign that they have honoured a binding religious duty.

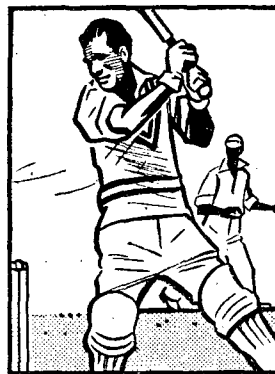
## Steps to Sporting Fame



The State of Nawanagar, in Western India, has produced three great cricketers—Ranjitsinhji, his nephew, Duleepsinhji, and thirdly, Vinoo Mankad.



As a boy Vinoo determined he would be a great cricketer. He was batting at No. 9 when Duleepsinhji told him he would coach him into an opening bat. Bert Wensley, formerly of Sussex, took the lad's bowling in hand.



Expert coaching and patient practice produced one of the world's best all-rounders. Today, Mankad delights followers of League cricket at Haslingden, Lancashire, but the present tourists have recalled him to Test duty.



Mankad has two small sons, Atool and Ashock, who show tremendous enthusiasm for the game. At Haslingden, when the players retire for tea, the little boys at once make for the middle for a match of their own.

## TICKETY-BONG AND DITHERY-DUM

Many of us travel by train for our summer holidays, and a good way to relieve the monotony of a journey is to estimate the distance between stations, the length of the tunnels, and the speed we are travelling, simply by counting the rhythmic beats made by the wheels on the track.

While waiting for the train to arrive, let us take a good look at the lines. They are made up of lengths of metal 20 yards long, joined together by flat pieces of steel called fish-plates.

It is when the carriage passes over these joints that the familiar noises, which suggest all sorts of words such as *tickety-bong*, *tickety-bong*, are heard.

As the train goes speeding through the country, grinding round curves, jolting over crossings, plodding determinedly up long gradients, or swishing under bridges, the rhythm from the track becomes more and more noticeable.

Is it saying, *dithery-dum*, *dithery-dum*, *dithery-dum*, or are there real

words to this song of the railway, such as: *We're getting along, we're getting along, we're getting along?*

But how can these noises tell us anything about distances or speeds? The explanation is simple. Every time there is a *tickety-bong* the carriage has passed one length of rail, or 20 yards. There are 1760 yards to the mile, which, divided by 20, gives

### THIS TICKET IS OUT OF DATE

The Cunard company has received from an Essex shipwright a ticket issued by the line on March 11, 1868.

It covered the passage for "three adults and one child, by steerage accommodation, from Liverpool or Queenstown to New York, by any steamer of the line, sailing Tuesdays from Liverpool and Wednesdays from Queenstown." The charge was 122 dollars 50 cents—then about £26 10s.

Queenstown was the Irish port now known as Cobh.

88—the number of rail-lengths to every mile of track.

By counting the number of *dithery-dums* from one station to another the distance between the two points can be easily worked out but dividing the total by 88. Suppose the number counted was 154, then the distance would be one mile and three-quarters.

Distances, however, are not quite so interesting as speeds, and by using a watch with a seconds hand, speed calculations become very simple. Once we are used to the rhythm of the rails we can start keeping time with the *tickety-bongs* with our foot, bearing in mind that there will be 88 to the mile. Then with the seconds hand pointing to the top of the dial we start to count.

If we travel one mile in one minute we are going at 60 miles an hour. Therefore, if in half a minute 44 of the rhythmic beats have been counted, the train is doing 60 miles an hour. If the total is only 33 then the speed is 45 miles an hour, and so on.

The Children's Newspaper, August 16, 1952

## WESTWARD-WITH AMYAS LEIGH

This week a new picture version of Charles Kingsley's famous adventure story, *Westward Ho*, begins in the C.N.

It was written 98 years ago, but generation after generation of boys and girls have been thrilled by the exploits of mighty Amyas Leigh and his devoted followers who sailed the *Spanish Main*, not simply to win treasure, but to satisfy honour.

Charles Kingsley, a Devon clergyman, was a lovable, genial, breezy personality of considerable literary talent. He did not use his pen primarily on writing adventure stories, but in spreading his ideas of social reform, sometimes in novels such as *Alton Locke*, sometimes in essays.

He shocked some people by preaching what was called Christian Socialism, and he had a passionate sympathy with the hardships suffered by the poor of his day. Yet he had also a high regard for class distinctions, and thought that the upper classes should be recalled to a sense of their responsibilities.

Kingsley admired the Elizabethan period when, as he saw it, sturdy, doughty English mariners were led by gallant gentlemen who were inspired by Christian and chivalrous ideals.

In *Westward Ho!* he makes the very spirit of Drake's men come to life for us.

### RAIN-CLEANED GLASS

Window-cleaners may have cause for alarm if a new type of glass installed in an American factory does all that is claimed for it.

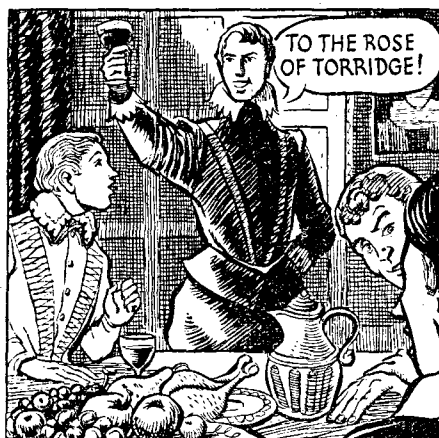
This window glass has a roughened surface which, while not reducing visibility, causes rain to work with a positive washing action. Provided it does rain from time to time, there is no need to clean the windows.

## WESTWARD HO! Charles Kingsley's Great Elizabethan Yarn, Told in Pictures (1)

Amyas Leigh was a Devon lad who longed to go to sea, but was persuaded by his parents and his godfather, Sir Richard Grenville, to stay at school. When he had grown into a strapping lad, the terror of the bullies of

Bideford, his father died, and, later, Sir Richard and his mother allowed him to join Sir Francis Drake. Amyas sailed round the world with Drake, and returned to Bideford a giant of a young man, head and shoulders

above his comrades. At that time many of the young men of the neighbourhood were in love with 18-year-old Rose Salterne, daughter of a merchant, a beautiful girl known as the Rose of Torridge. Amyas, too, loved her.



Amyas and his brother Frank, who was also deeply in love with Rose, had the chivalrous idea of making Rose's admirers friends instead of rivals. They invited them to a feast where they proposed that none of them should have bitter feelings about Rose's eventual choice of a husband. They formed the "Brotherhood of the Rose," swore to be friends, and to defend the honour of their lady-love.



Amyas went to Ireland to serve Queen Elizabeth. A small Spanish expedition had landed there, and in attacking it, Amyas fought with and captured a tall Spanish grandee, Don Guzman. As Amyas's prisoner he was to be held to ransom, in accordance with custom. The Spaniard gave his parole, and was sent to Bideford to be the guest of Sir Richard Grenville until his friends in Spain paid his ransom.



Mr. Salterne, Rose's father, invited the prisoner-on-parole to his house. Don Guzman was a haughty person who normally ignored "common" merchants, but he was bored, so deigned to visit the Salternes. Rose was enthralled by his adventure tales, and he fell in love with her. Her father, listening to idle gossip about her and Guzman, sent her to live with an aunt, who kept her shut up and ill-treated her.



Poor Rose in no way deserved such treatment, and was deeply resentful. Don Guzman's ransom arrived and he was free. He found ways of meeting Rose and persuaded her to run away with him. Her escape was assisted by Lucy Passmore, respected in the district as a "white witch," who could cure illness by magic. The party fled by night in a small boat, and reached lonely Lundy Island.

What will Amyas and the Brotherhood do about this? See next week's instalment



The Children's Newspaper, August 16, 1952

Continuing

# MONDAY *Thrills and mystery on the river*

## ADVENTURE

by John Pudney

### 19. Quassium in the quarry

No wonder Uncle George said afterwards that it was the strangest troop he had ever commanded.

There was the king who had lost his crown and his girdle, but who had overcome the dope and regained his wits. Then there was Keith, who had been a prisoner of the gang for several days, but was still wearing the rich clothing of a nobleman. Annabel, of course, was still wearing costume, too; and Fred, Dudley, and I were wearing our pages' costumes, all very much the worse for wear. The member of the gang who spoke Poldavian was wearing the green jerkin of a man-at-arms, as were the other two men.

Apart from the empty revolver which Keith was now carrying, and the heavy spar which the Poldavian man-at-arms was flourishing, this motley army was quite without weapons. No wonder Uncle George said there was no time for conversation.

"Listen to me, all of you," he began. "I'm going to give the orders and the first one is that you arm yourselves with what you can pick up. Our first job is to make sure of those people who are coming along in the coffin-boat—"

"But look at the lift-cage! It's going up again," I interrupted him.

"That means that Neman and Morr have broken through the end of the passage," Keith cried.

"We must stop the cage going up," snapped Uncle George.

"You can't, guv'nor," said Hans, the foreman, in a terrified voice. "Once it has been called to the top you can't stop it."

"Then we must smash it before it gets there!" cried out Keith.

"But what are you going to smash it with?" Dudley called after him.

"What about the quassium I gave you, Uncle George?" I suggested.

Uncle George let out a roar of delight. "Stand back, all of you. Get under cover behind those mounds over there!"

THERE is something about Uncle George's word of command that takes people right out of themselves. A moment before, we were all shouting at once and running hither and thither. A moment later the whole troop of us had stopped shouting and were running back towards the mounds in the centre of the quarry—and only I knew what was in Uncle George's mind.

I ought to have known him better than to suppose that he would deliberately run the risk of blowing himself up, but when I saw him take the container from his tunic and run towards the lift-shaft, I dragged behind the others, shouting to him to be careful. He

glanced back once and roared at me to hurry. Then he rushed on across the uneven ground. Sick with apprehension, I stumbled and fell across a rusty rail track.

Winded from this fall, I dragged myself to my feet but could not resist looking back once more. The cage was more than half-way up. There was a crackle of small-arms fire from above. Uncle George was flinging himself into a crevice in the cliff face 20 yards or so from the lift-shaft. I knew that the explosion must come at any second, and I leapt from the rail towards a low ledge in front of me which offered the nearest cover.

A hot breath lifted me then, and a sound like thousands of pieces of silk being rent deafened me. The ledge rushed by beneath me as I rose like a straw in a cloud of dust. I blacked out. The next I knew was when I woke up in a dark world of water.

I FELT more angry than frightened.

At first I imagined that I'd tripped over again and fallen into a puddle. I tried to get onto my feet, but my legs sank under me. Then I struck out with my arms and immediately broke surface. I had been blown over the ledge into one of the stagnant pools which abounded on the floor of the quarry.

I swam to the edge of the pool,

## UNDER CANVAS

### 10. General tips

HERE are a few tips that can add to the comfort of a holiday under canvas.

A tent that will not stay up is usually pitched wrongly. Space the guy-lines out and drive pegs well in at an angle of about 45 degrees. Guy-lines should have some play in them, for if they are too tight they will stretch the tent fabric, causing it to leak. Slacken guys off before turning in for the night—rain or dew will shrink them.

Inside, your tent should be kept as tidy as possible. Fold your clothes, and stuff leather shoes with paper. Do not let the groundsheet touch the tent walls. Lighted candles should never be used in tents.

In bad weather put a shelter over the fire when cooking, bank it up well at night, and keep kindling wood under cover. All woods burn differently—ash, birch, and pine make good fires, but elm burns slowly and unevenly.

Should matches get wet they are easily dried by rubbing them in your hair.

Next week: *Breaking camp*

keeping my mouth tightly shut. Facing me, against the cliff, were the remains of the lift-shaft with the cage dangling in mid-air. The structure at the top of the shaft was still in place, and it was from there that the sound of firing came. Uncle George's voice approached as I scrambled up the bank. "Get over to those sheds and take cover again," he was shouting.

The others were also scattering to what cover they could find around the sheds, while Uncle George had still a couple of hundred yards to go. The coffin-boat came out into the basin just as Uncle George reached them. I knew that my running figure might spoil the surprise if Uncle George was going to try an ambush, so I threw myself down by the track.

WHEN the engines of the coffin-boat stopped as she drew alongside the quay there was a strange silence. From the shallow ditch where I lay I could see Uncle George ducking from cover to cover, organising his little troop. I did not guess how cunning his plan was going to be until I saw him talking to our former prisoners.

He shepherded them round the buildings so that they came out just as the first member of the boat's crew raised the hatch. Hans and his fellow prisoner, both terrified at what would happen to them if they fell into the hands of Neman, had agreed to work for our side.

"What's going on here?" said the man who stepped out from the hatch onto the after deck. "I thought we heard shooting."

"There's been shooting," Hans agreed quickly. "Neman's cleared the treasure, and he's trying to break away by himself, leaving us all here to face the music."

"Did you hear that?" the man called to the skipper of the boat. "Neman's ratting on us." He turned to the foreman suspiciously: "What are we going to do about it?"

"Just come ashore here and we'll talk it over," Hans played his part well.

The man came ashore. He looked up and saw the broken lift-shaft. From above there was another burst of gunfire. Just near the tunnel from which the boat had emerged the surface of the water spluttered. The fellow hardly had time even to look surprised. The professor's royal cloak fell over his head like a hood. As Fred said afterwards, Uncle George must have had years of training to do jobs like that.

THE skipper of the boat made things awkward at first by not coming right out onto the after-deck. He put his head up through the hatch and said: "What's all this about Neman?"

"Come up here and I'll show you," Hans said hopefully—a little too hopefully.

"Suppose you come down here," growled the man from the ladder.

Uncle George was whispering orders in Poldavian, and the squat figure of the man-at-arms broke away from the group, leapt silently onto the blunt nose of the coffin-boat, and tiptoed towards the hatch.

Continued on page 10

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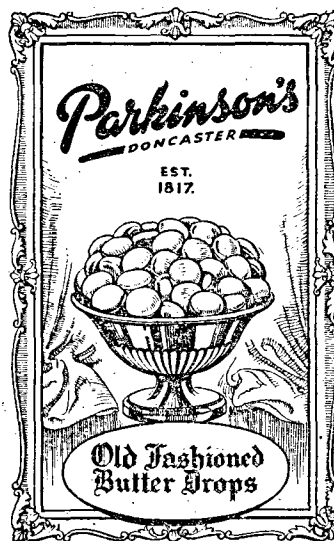
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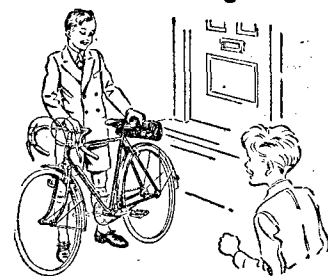
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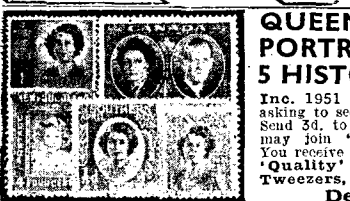
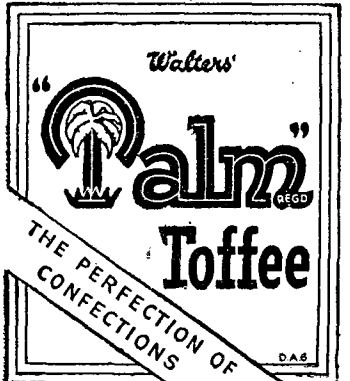
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The book-lovers speak different languages and the library's stock is in three different tongues, Hindi being the one in greatest demand.

The many visitors who come to the library to read are extraordinarily quiet and well-behaved. An English librarian there has written to the Unesco Courier to say that he was astonished when a reader asked him to talk more quietly to a member of his staff—something that never happened to him in an English library!

Indian readers resemble British in that two-thirds of them like fiction best. There the resemblance ends. Technical books and works on art, history, and science are not as popular as in Britain, the Indians preferring books on literature, sociology, biography, and philosophy.

Few women visit the Delhi library, its most devoted users being young men around 18. This again is different from the experience of British public libraries. Here boys and girls of school age are "regular customers," but when they leave school they seem to lose interest, and the age group between 15 and 25 is the least strongly represented among our book borrowers.

**SEA LAWYERS WITH GOOD ADVICE**

The naval expression Sea Lawyer, which hitherto has meant a sailor too ready with dangerous advice, promises to mean the exact opposite soon.

It has been found that there is a need for barristers in court-martial. So a number of officers are being allowed to qualify for the Bar.

Study must be done in their own time, but, once successful, they will receive a £100 award from the Navy.

**Monday Adventure, by John Pudney**

Continued from page 9

Hans called out, "All right, I'll come aboard."

It was over very quickly then, which was just as well. As the skipper of the coffin-boat was overpowered, there was another burst of firing from above and this time the waters of the basin churned up much nearer. Soon the enemy would be within range.

"All aboard!" yelled Uncle George, and the motley army crowded down the ladder—all except me.

I had picked myself up out of the ditch when I saw the Poldavian creep along from the nose of the boat and drop down on the man on the ladder. That burst of firing from above was uncomfortably close to me as I sprinted towards the group on the deck. As I fell down the ladder among the closely-packed people within, the

**SPORTS SHORTS**

ON Friday, Ann Long, 16-year-old schoolgirl of Ilford, Essex, begins a busy week. Ann, who has been English diving champion since 1950, is defending the women's one and three metre springboard titles, and is competing in the high-diving event and the new-girls' championship.

IN April, 46-year-old Evelyn Hamilton of Streatham, South London, set out to cycle 11,000 miles in 100 days. Her ride, which took her to all parts of Britain, was completed with seven days to spare.

AS part of the Football Association's 90th anniversary celebrations in October next year, England will probably play a match against a team from the Rest of the World.

**Golfing sisters**

Angela Winsor, aged seven, and her 15-year-old sister Dolores, take their golf seriously, for their father is a professional at Ruislip Club. Dolores is entering for the Girls' Amateur Championship in September

A NEW cycle saddle has been invented by 72-year-old Mr. Harold Hanks of Battle, Sussex. The saddle, which pivots with the movement of the cyclist's legs, can be raised or lowered, according to the gradient, while the cyclist is still riding.

GIRLS of St. Margaret's School, Folkestone, have played nearly 70 consecutive cricket matches without defeat in four years. Their average rate of scoring has been 85 runs an hour.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD Roy Wools-grove of Peckham, South London, had to cycle six miles to Bethnal Green to compete in the London boys' breast-stroke championship, and on the way he grew hungry. So he ate six doughnuts and threepenny-worth of chips—and still won the championship!

THE last of this summer's Test matches against India begins on Thursday at the Oval. Only two previous Tests with India have been played at the Oval. England won in 1936 and the match was drawn in 1946 owing to inclement weather.

GEORGE EMMETT, the Gloucestershire batsman, takes his benefit this weekend when Warwickshire visit Cheltenham. Born in India, Emmett played for Devon before becoming a Gloucestershire player in 1936. Two years later he was given his County cap, since when he has been an outstanding opening bat for the County.

TOWARDS the end of this month the people of Ghent, Belgium, are holding a mammoth sports weekend, in which a number of English teams will compete. The Hayes amateur football side will fly over for a special match, while London boys from the Latymer Upper School and Clement Danes Grammar School will engage in sporting contests against Ghent boys.

GEORGE BROAD, 18-year-old National Serviceman and member of the Herne Hill Club, competed in the recent Junior A.A.A. Championships with a dislocated right elbow. Despite this handicap he retained his titles in the long jump and the pole vault with leaps of 22 feet 2½ inches, and 11 feet 6 inches.

GEORGE BURCHELL, who played many times for England's amateur soccer team, has returned to his former club, Walthamstow Avenue, but this time as team manager. Burchell was one of the finest full-backs ever to play for England.

BLACKPOOL FOOTBALL CLUB has signed on two young Australian brothers, Neville and Ray Rowe, both of whom have captained their club, Yallourn, playing in the Victoria League. Football is gaining great popularity in Australia, and the Rowe brothers may be the first of several players from Down Under to come to this country.

SOUTH AFRICA, too, continues to send soccer players to Britain. Three members of the Union's team have flown to this country to play for English clubs; 18-year-old Charles Hurly and 20-year-old Walter Warren will play for Wolverhampton Wanderers, and right-back Laurie Mitchell has joined Chelsea. These three players were in the South African team that inflicted Newcastle United's only defeat during their summer tour of the Union.

To be continued



The Children's Newspaper, August 16, 1952

## TWO MORE BICYCLES WON

THE two prize bicycles offered in our fourth fortnightly competition have been awarded to:

Kathleen Wright,  
Lindon Road,  
Brownhills,  
Walsall,  
and  
Sydney Smith,  
Lodge Farm,  
Thorney,  
Peterborough,

who sent in the nearest correct entries (age being taken into consideration) to our Geography Crossword puzzle. Congratulations, Kathleen and Sydney!

Ten consolation awards of 10s. each have been awarded to David Barraclough, Halifax; J. K. Bates, Sunderland; P. R. Brown, Leeds 6; Ann Gardner, Clacton-on-Sea; Jennifer Lewis, Osterley; Neil MacKenzie, Glasgow W.3; Valerie Morris, Blackburn; Mavis Pattinson, Carlisle; Roderick Simm, Pinner; Rosalind Ward, Wroxham.

**SOLUTION:** (Across) 1 England. 6 Eire. 7 Kremlin. 8 Manx. 9 Chester. 11 Kiel. 13 Venice. 16 Basle. 17 Sale. (Down) 1 Esk. 2 Greece. 3 Atlantic. 4 Denmark. 5 Trent. 9 Coves. 10 Fleet. 12 Inst. 14 Ice. 15 Ebb.

## 70 YEARS OF TRAMS

Huddersfield Passenger Transport Department, which celebrates its 70th anniversary this year, has a number of claims to fame. Huddersfield was the first town in Great Britain to construct and operate its own tramways.

The first tram ran on November 13, 1882, pulled by a steam-engine. The first regular service began in the following January, electric cars came into use in 1901, and trolley buses arrived in 1933.

Letter-boxes on tramcars were another innovation by Huddersfield in 1893. The boxes remained until 1939.

Another unique feature of the town's trams is that they were once used to carry coal. Specially-designed trucks were made, and in 1904 the Corporation began to carry coal to a milling firm three miles away.

## YOUNG QUIZ



- 1 What is paleography?
- 2 What was the graceless florin?
- 3 Longfellow was an English, American, or Australian poet?
- 4 Who was the first Quaker?
- 5 A pseudonym is a medical drug, a tropical flower, or a fictitious name?
- 6 Where is the International Court of Justice held?
- 7 Which name in ancient Greek means rock?
- 8 In what sport is the Lonsdale Belt awarded?

Answers on page 12

JACK CRUMP, manager of Britain's athletics team at Helsinki, recalls . . .

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

THE XVth Olympic Games, so far as track and field events are concerned, were undoubtedly the greatest ever held.

They were the biggest from the point of view of numbers of nations and of competitors actually taking part, and the standard of achievement was so high that, even to those of us who are used to big international meetings, they still seem almost incredible.

Olympic records fell like ninepins as the various events were decided. World records, too, were made not only by winners, but also by some who failed to gain even one of the medals awarded to competitors finishing first, second, or third.

It needs to be said that no one, not even the most informed and optimistic supporter of athletics, expected such remarkable achievements, and it follows therefore that any athlete who gained a place in the first six is a very great performer indeed.

### MEMORABLE EVENTS

THESE Games will live for years to come in the memory of those who witnessed them. They will certainly be among my own most prized recollections of amateur athletics' greatest occasions.

The perfect organisation by the Finnish authorities deserves unqualified praise. Decisions, such as the last-minute one to run the 1500 metres in three instead of the expected two rounds, and that which made the 10,000 metres walk a matter of great bitterness among walking enthusiasts, were not made by the host country, and Finland must be absolved from any responsibility for them.

The hospitality and courtesy shown to every visitor by the people of Helsinki were a splendid demonstration of the value of sport as a creator of international good will. Not one really untoward incident marred these intensely-fought contests, and the obvious friendliness of the Soviet athletes towards those of countries with which there is tension in the field of politics was heartening to see.

### AMERICAN PROWESS

THE achievement of the great American athletes in winning 14 of the 24 men's events was well deserved, and since the U.S.A. also gained ten second places, six third, and three fourth, the supremacy of their representatives was indeed marked. By way of contrast, only one of the women's titles went to America, and Australia, with three victories, and Russia, with two, were clearly the most powerful in the feminine athletics section.

But comparison of nation with nation is contrary to the true Olympic spirit and rather of the individuals would I prefer to write.

The greatest athlete of the Games was, of course, the phenomenal Czechoslovakian runner, Emil Zatopek. Who will ever forget his duel for lap after lap in the 10,000 metres with the North African-born Frenchman Alain Mimoun, the comparatively un-

known Russian Anoufrieu, and our own young runners Frank Sando and Gordon Pirie? But when, towards the end of the race, he put on his celebrated spurt, not one of them could "live" with him, and his victory was gained in time well inside the previous Olympic record.

Two days later he ran in the heats of the 500 metres, in which the first five qualified for the final. In this he chatted quite unconcernedly with some of his opponents, actually helped the Russian Anoufrieu to pass him in the final lap, and was content to qualify for the final.

### THE AMAZING ZATOEK

TWO days later, in the final, he had perhaps the most gruelling race of the Games, and when he looked certain to be beaten by C. J. Chataway of Britain and Schade of Germany, summoned up his strength to gain another victory.

That, one might think, would have been enough for one athlete in those intensive competitions. Three races in five days would have left its mark on most humans, but, incredible as it was, on the final day of the athletics, he ran in the classic of Olympic contests, the Marathon.

Never previously had he run a competitive race of the full distance of 26 miles 385 yards. Yet he showed brilliant judgment in allowing Peters and Cox of Britain to set a pace which was scarcely possible to maintain, went to the front at the halfway stage, and amid indescribable scenes of enthusiasm came first into the Stadium to win in a time more than six minutes faster than the previous Olympic record. This was against 70 of the world's most experienced specialists in this most difficult of events!

### THE JAMAICANS

ONE of the most remarkable of all the 1952 Olympic contests was taking place in the Stadium while Zatopek was running on the roads of Helsinki on the way to his third Olympic victory. It was in the final of the 4 x 400 metres relay race.

In the first stage Arthur Wint of Jamaica gave his team a yard or so advantage over U.S.A. This had become a 20-yard deficit at the end of the second stage, but a miraculous run by Herbert McKenley regained the lead for Jamaica, who held on all round the final stage when Rhoden broke the tape a foot in front of Whitfield of U.S.A.

The packed stadium was in a frenzy of excitement, which reached breaking-point when it was announced that Jamaica's time was over five seconds faster than the previous world record.

The wonderful sprinting of Marjorie Jackson of Australia, the unexpected but brilliantly-gained victory of Horace Ashenfelter of U.S.A. in the 3000 metres steeplechase, and the delightfully swift and graceful hurdling of the veteran Harrison Dillard, who won the 110 metres hurdles, are other highlights I shall never forget.



### Disney meets the falcons

Walt Disney (centre), in Britain to make a new film, *The Sword and the Rose*, is shown how to put the hood on a peregrine falcon by James Robertson Justice, who is to play the part of Henry VIII in the picture. On the left is Mr. Philip Glasier, a well-known falconer.

## ICE-CREAM HAS A LONG HISTORY

On a hot summer's day, any boy or girl with an ice-cream may feel that it is a dish fit for a king. And it is true that an English king once paid a pension in an endeavour to keep for himself the recipe for ice-cream.

At a State Banquet given by Charles I, a French chef produced a dish which Charles called "frozen milk." So delighted was he that he paid the chef £20 a year to make "frozen milk" for him exclusively, on condition that the recipe remained a secret.

Few people realise that ice-cream is many centuries older than the gaudy barrows that introduced ices to the streets of Britain in the 1850s. The intense rivalry between Italian "hokey-pokey" men in paint, gilding, and elaborate brass-work brought ice-cream really into the public eye.

But it was in 1300 that Marco Polo, the Venetian explorer, described the sale of frozen milk in the streets of China—probably the earliest-known sale of ice-cream to the public.

### A FLORENTINE LUXURY

For a considerable time ice-cream was enjoyed only by the nobles. When, in 1537, Catherine de Medici left her family seat in Florence for France, to marry Henry II, she brought ice-cream to Western Europe, for in her enormous retinue were Italian cooks who had developed the new dish in Florence.

This flavoured cream became a mania in Paris, crossed the Channel, and soon spread throughout Europe. But not until about 1769 was the name "ice-cream" first included in the English language.

About 1920 Mr. Thomas Wall, silk-hatted pioneer of the sausage, called a meeting of his executives. Sausage sales invariably declined during the warm months, and it became increasingly difficult to employ the staff in summer. Wall realised that another selling line was urgently needed.

It is said that a clerk in the counting-house suggested ice-cream. Wall liked the idea, and sent one

of his directors to Chicago to study American methods of mass-producing ice-cream. One result was the "Stop Me And Buy One" tricycles which became such a familiar sight before the war.

The majority of schoolchildren prefer ice-cream to milk. The Ice-Cream Alliance put Britain's yearly consumption of ice-cream at 50 million gallons, or one gallon for each person. But the supply barely keeps up with the demand.

Today, children are not the largest consumers of ice-cream. It is estimated that 60 per cent of it is eaten by adults—a trend which has become more marked in post-war years. On train dining-cars running from Manchester to London, an investigation revealed that 80 per cent of the travellers chose ice-cream as a sweet.

All ice-cream made from a hot mixture must be pasteurised, which means the mixture is brought to a temperature of about 170 degrees Fahrenheit. It is then cooled to below 45 degrees and is sold at temperatures varying from 28 degrees downwards. Smaller traders often use dehydrated mixtures which are pasteurised at the factory and need only to be mixed before freezing.

The popular sundae is flavoured with a little history. When the drinking of ice-cream soda was banned on Sundays in the town of Evanston, Illinois, syrup was poured over the ice-cream instead, and it was called Sunday Soda, which was soon abbreviated to sundae.

### WORLD-WIDE FLOWER BOX

Soil from 16 countries and islands where Americans fought during the war is to be used in a memorial flower box, planted with ever-blooming roses, at Beckley airport, West Virginia.

The soil, which will be sterilised by plant quarantine experts, is being gathered in Belgium, Germany, England, France, Italy, India, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, China, Japan, Okinawa, the Philippine Islands, Alaska, Wake Island, and Tunisia.



## THE BRAN TUB

### BROAD HINT

A SHOPKEEPER'S bills were not being paid promptly enough, so he put this notice on his counter:

Man is made of dust.  
Dust settles.  
Be a man.

### My stars

SAID a scientist versed in astronomy:

"I practise most rigid economy.  
Which means I am able  
To keep a good table,  
And taste the delights of gastro-  
nomy."

### A weed

"WHAT do you grow in your garden, Mr. Smith?" asked a neighbour.

"Tired," came the disgruntled reply.

### OTHER WORLDS

IN the evening Saturn is in the west, Mars and Venus are in the south-west, and Jupiter is low in the east. In the morning Mercury is in the east. The picture shows the Moon as it may be seen at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, August 13.

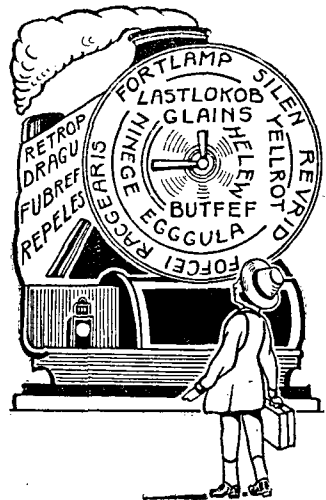


### BEDTIME CORNER

#### FOAMING STEEDS

EVERY day, Judy says she sees horses, But never a chestnut or bay; Nor a piebald or skewbald or strawberry roan, Nor a dapple or dun, black or grey. They are not in the hunting field, nor on a farm, And neither are they on race courses. The horses she sees, swim around in the seas, Which is natural, because they're sea-horses.

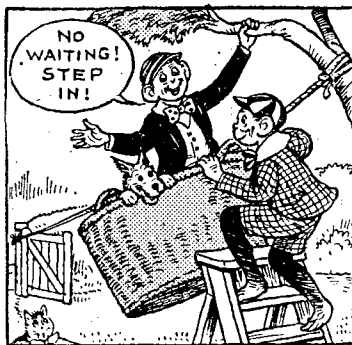
#### Seen at the station



Mixed up in this drawing are some of the people and objects you may see at a railway station. Can you find them?

Porter, buffet, office, platform, driver, signal, wheel, guard, sleeper, carriages, lines, bookstall, engine, truck, repeats, fubber, sia, lastlokob, silen, revid, buttef, eggula, fogcei, raccei, sia, fubber, sia, lastlokob, silen, revid, buttef, eggula, fogcei, raccei.

## JACKO AND CHIMP ARE BROUGHT TO EARTH



"Air-trips on my Clothes Basket Route!" called Jacko. "One way only!"

### SAMMY SIMPLE

"THE Moon," said Sammy, "is worth two Suns, because the Sun gives light only in the daytime when it is already light, whereas the Moon shines at night, when it is most needed."

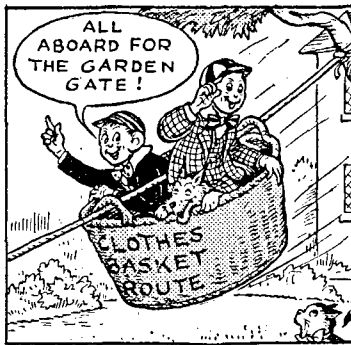
### A bit thick

GASPED a breathless old lady named Coker, As she peered through the haze of a smoker:

"Please, Mr. McKindoe, Just lower the window, Or the carriage will soon be a choker."

### For boys only

IF "daughter" were pronounced The same as "laughter," What trouble there would be When saying "dafter"!



Chimp was game for this game, so in he climbed, and away they went.

### Riddle my town

FIRST's in easy, not in hard;  
Next's in letter, not in card;  
Third is found in bark, not bite;  
Fourth is in both fire and light;  
Fifth's in sink but not in swim;  
Sixth's in anthem, not in hymn;  
Last's in sweep but not in clean—  
In this town a nest is seen.

Answer next week

### The wizard



IF you were a wizard, like me, And fancied an egg for your tea, You'd simply say: "Fiddle-de-dee, Hey, presto!" And there it would be.

### CHAIN QUIZ

Solutions to the following clues are linked, the last two letters of the first answer being the first two of the second, and so on.

1. Wide skirt fashionable in early Victorian times; was supported by hoops of wood, steel, or whalebone; liability of skirt to catch fire helped to kill the fashion.

2. One of the far western States of America; a great deal of its surface is barren, but sheep and cattle are raised; minerals include gold, silver, copper, lead, and mercury.

3. English naturalist (1809-82); he became the pioneer of the theory of evolution, which he outlined in his masterpiece, the Origin of Species.

4. Class of animal life which includes over a quarter of a million species; the name is derived from the fact that many members have their body sections so loosely joined that they appear to be "cut into" separate parts.

Answer next week

### DOUBLE MEANING

The missing words are pronounced the same, but have different meanings. What are they?

THE field is full of — and docks,  
All growing close together.  
The farmer — a handful up,  
And says: "They're worse than heather."

Tales, tears

### Mrs.

A NEGRESS who could not write used to sign for her wages with a cross. But one pay-day she signed with an O.

"Why have you changed your signature?" she was asked.

"I was married yesterday and my name has changed."

### YOUNG QUIZ—answers

- 1 The study of ancient writing.
- 2 It was issued in 1849 with the customary D.G. (Dei gratia—by the grace of God) omitted after Queen Victoria's name.
- 3 American.
- 4 George Fox.
- 5 A fictitious name.
- 6 The Hague.
- 7 Peter.
- 8 Boxing.

### LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

#### Hidden places. Bideford

Spot the cricketers  
Fishlock, Compton,  
Hutton, Mayes, In-  
sole, and Spooner

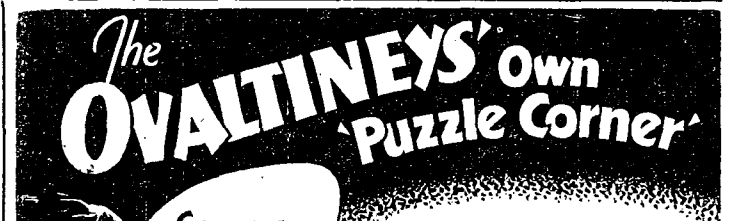
#### Riddle in rhyme

Buttercup

#### Chain quiz

Budapest, Stone-  
henge, German, ant

HALT	CALM
EVE	PASTE
MOTTO	HAS
PI	ERSE
DESTINY	AS
C	STET
ADS	REACT
SOARS	WHY
KEYS	FETE



Can you find the KITCHEN UTENSILS?

There are six kitchen utensils hidden in the picture below. How many can you find?



OVALTINEYS are among the brightest and happiest of children. They know that 'Ovaltine' is a delicious, appetizing drink and make it a golden rule to drink this nourishing beverage every day. It is delightful with any meal and is a favourite bedtime drink with thousands of Ovaltineys. It helps to keep them strong and full of energy.

### EVERY BOY AND GIRL SHOULD JOIN THE LEAGUE OF OVALTINEYS

Members of the League of Ovaltineys have great fun with the secret high-signs, signals and code. You can join the League and obtain your badge and the Official Rule Book (which also contains the words and music of the Ovaltineys songs), by sending a label from a tin of 'Ovaltine' with your full name, address and age to: THE CHIEF OVALTINEY (Dept. 76), 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

**Ovaltine**  
Delicious HOT or COLD  
The World's Most Popular Food Beverage

Turn this upside down to find the correct answers.

1. Cup.
2. Saucer.
3. Toasting Fork.
4. Knife.
5. Saucepan.
6. Lemon Squeezer.